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FIRST RECORD OF THE DEEP-SEA RED CRAB *CHACEON INGLEI* (DECAPODA: GERYONIDAE) FROM MADEIRA AND THE CANARY ISLANDS (NORTHEASTERN ATLANTIC OCEAN) *

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With 2 figures and 1 table

ABSTRACT. The deep-sea red crab *Chaceon inglei* Manning & Holthuis, 1989 is recorded for the first time from the waters of Madeira and the Canary Islands. This is the second species of the genus *Chaceon* to occur in Madeira Island and the third in the Canaries. These collections set a new bathymetric record for this species and represent the southern limit of its distribution in the eastern Atlantic Ocean.

KEY WORDS: Crustacea, Decapoda, Geryonidae, *Chaceon inglei*, new record, Madeira, Canary Islands, NE Atlantic Ocean.

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RESUMO. Neste artigo é assinalada pela primeira vez para as ilhas da Madeira e das Canárias uma nova espécie de caranguejo da fundura, *Chaceon inglei* Manning & Holthuis, 1989. Esta é a segunda espécie do género *Chaceon* assinalada para a ilha da Madeira e a terceira para as ilhas Canárias. Estas colheitas estabelecem um novo limite Sul de distribuição no Oceano Atlântico nordeste e constituem as mais profundas desta espécie registadas até ao presente.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Chaceon* Manning & Holthuis, 1989 (Decapoda: Geryonidae) is represented in the NE Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea by five species: *Chaceon affinis* (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894), *C. gordonae* (Ingle, 1985), *C. inglei* Manning & Holthuis, 1989, *C. maritae* (Manning & Holthuis, 1981) and *C. mediterraneus* Manning & Holthuis, 1989 (Dawson & Webber, 1991; d'Udekem d'Acoz, 1999). In the Canary Islands waters only two species have been recorded: *Chaceon affinis* and *C. maritae* (González, 1995; González *et al.*, 1996) and in Madeira only *C. affinis* was known to occur previously to the present report (Türkay, 1976). Recent collections in both archipelagos have shown that another species, *C. inglei*, is also present and therefore it is herein recorded for the first time.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All specimens were collected with bottom traps either of the model described by Biscoito (1993) or a cubic experimental model with 1m side (González *et al.*, 1988). Traps were laid down for 24 hours at depths between 1500 and 2500 m and baited with salted mackerel. The specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the collections of MMF (Museu Municipal do Funchal (História Natural)) and ICCM (Instituto Canario de Ciencias Marinas).

All measurements were taken to the nearest 0.1 mm and follow Attrill *et al.* (1991).

Abbreviations used: CW – carapace width; CL – carapace length; RCHW – right chela width; RCHL – right chela length; LCHW – left chela width; LCHL – left chela length; W – weight.

RESULTS

***Chaceon inglei* Manning & Holthuis, 1989** (Figs. 1 and 2, Table 1)

Material examined: MMF25576, 53.2 mm CW, ♂, off Funchal, Madeira, 32º 34' N 16º 52' W, ca. 1700 m, R/V Auriga, 09.07.1992, bottom trap; MMF35981, 62.7 mm CW, ♂, off Funchal, Madeira, 32º 30' N 16º 50' W, ca. 2500 m, RECPROFMAD cruise, R/V Arquipélago,

20.10.2004, bottom trap; ICCM-0063, 46.2 mm CW, non-ovigerous ♀, Arguineguín, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, 27º 38' N 15º 57' W, ca. 2156 m, RECPROFCAN-4 cruise, F/V Mary Nere, stn. 2, 20.10.2004, bottom trap.

Fig. 1 - Male specimen of *Chaceon inglei* from Madeira (MMF35981), dorsal view.

Fig. 2 - Female specimen of *Chaceon inglei* from the Canaries (ICCM0063), ventral view.

TABLE 1 - Measurements (in mm) and weights (in g) of the specimens of *C. inglei* studied.

	MMF25576	MMF35981	ICCM0063
CW	53.2	62.7	46.2
CL	48.2	51.9	39.4
RCHW	13.6	15.2	8.9
RCHL	39.6	35.1	25.8
LCHW	11.8	13.7	9.3
LCHL	39.0	42.9	26.9
W	49.8	71.7	27.4

DISCUSSION

All the specimens of *C. inglei* collected are in agreement with the descriptions and illustrations given by MANNING & HOLTHUIS (1989). The specimen in Fig. 1 shows the well developed antero-lateral spines on the carapace, as pointed out by MANNING & HOLTHUIS (1989).

C. inglei was recorded in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean from 61º 33' N, south of Iceland, to 39º N, off the Azores including off the west of Scotland, off the southwest of England, the Bay of Biscay and off Vigo, Spain, at a depth range of 1640-2245 m (HANSEN, 1908 as *Geryon affinis*; INGLE, 1985 as *Geryon gordonae*; MANNING & HOLTHUIS, 1989; DAWSON & WEBBER, 1991; d'UDEKEM d'ACOZ, 1999).

This species is here recorded for the first time from the archipelagos of Madeira and Canaries, the latter setting a new southern limit (27º 38' N) of its distribution. Specimens studied were collected between 1700 and 2500 m. The specimen (MMF35981) captured at 2500 m in Funchal Bay sets a new bathymetric record for this species.

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B O C A G I A N A

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NOTES ON TWO MADEIRA PLANTS

By N. C. H. Krauss [1]

The composite plant «Abundância» (*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.) has been known in Madeira for many years. On July 24, 1962 I collected a second species of *Eupatorium*, *E. riparium* Schultz-Bip., confirmed by the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This was growing in association with *E. adenophorum* in a damp area along a path near Monte. Both these species of *Eupatorium* are native to Mexico. I have seen *E. riparium* growing along a small stream in a ravine at the Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, in the hills above Mexico City. Both species are pests in grazing land in Hawaii.

On November 7, 1960 I collected specimens of *Ulex minor* Roth (determined by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew) in the grassy hills above Ribeiro Frio. Since then I have seen it also at Encumeada and Santo da Serra. *Ulex europaeus* L. has been known in Madeira for a long time, but I have not seen any records of *U. minor*.

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